JUNE 21, 1775. THE NUMBER 55.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS.——Hor.

MADRID, March 28.

AN officer arrived here yesterday from Melille, with the news that the King of Morocco had raised the siege of that place with precipitation, and that before he retired he had sent one of his principal officers to M. Sherlock, the Commandant, to demand a truce, saying he intended to write to his Catholic Majesty to demand a peace of him. M. Sherlock sent him word, that it was not in his power to grant his request without an order from his Court. In consequence of that answer the King of Morocco decamped with his whole army, and has taken, it is said, the route of Mequinez and Tangier.

It appears evident, that the news of some preparations that are making in our ports made him apprehensive of being attacked in his own dominions; which indeed would be the only means of securing peace to us (in case the King should be willing to grant it to him) and an adequate satisfaction for the insult he has been guilty of towards so respectable a power as Spain.

PARIS, April 11. Orders are given in all the ports of the kingdom for no ships to be freighted for the English colonies; signifying to those who do it, that it will be at their own risk.

RATISBON, April 3. The rebellion in Bohemia is not yet at an end. The last accounts from thence import, that the insurgents have plundered (amongst many others) the estate of the Count de Scafgotsch, and driven away the Count and Countess, after stripping them even to their shirt and shift. Amongst those who treated them with such indignity are said to be some old servants, who lived in the family twenty years ago. After pillaging and destroying one castle belonging to Count Ferdinand Kinsky, they were preparing to act in the same manner with regard to another castle, and threatened even to murder his children; but a battalion of infantry happily arriving in the interim, the commandant desired them to retire, and on their refusal, and having the audacity to attack the soldiers with pitchforks and staves, he ordered them to be fired upon, when upwards of 50 of the rebels were killed on the spot, the others took to their heels, but were met by another battalion, who made 400 prisoners and pursued the rest to a river where most of them were drowned.

HAGUE, April 18. An Indiaman arrived at Batavia, has brought the most melancholy account of ravages occasioned by the volcano in the isle of Ternate, one of the Moluccas, in the month of October 1773. The eruption was accompanied with the most dreadful thunder and lightening, and the quantity of stones and lava which poured from the volcano was so extraordinary and terrible, that the mountaineers of that canton, thinking they should be safer on the sea, flew with such confusion and precipitation to their canoes, that most of them went to the bottom with those who had embarked therein. In the space of 24 hours eighty shocks of an earthquake were felt, two of them so violent, that it seemed as if the whole island was to be swallowed up.

LONDON, April 1.

ACCORDING to recent letters from Gibraltar, we hear that all the Barbary-powers are fitting out ships to join the Emperor of Morocco, from which, and the dispositions of their land forces, the dispute between the Spaniards and the Moors is not likely to be terminated speedily.

April 4. News, it is said, was on Saturday night received from Gibraltar, which has thrown the Ministry into the greatest confusion, and from what could be gathered from it, it is expected the fleet intended to distress the Americans, must go to relieve that place from the combined force of the Spaniards and Algerines.

APRIL 5. A remonstrance actually arrived last week from the court of Versailles on the subject of the British armament now in America.

They write from Berlin that his Prussian Majesty is beginning to establish a dock yard for his sole use at Dantzick, to which the magistrates of that city had been forced to consent.

APRIL 6. In consequence of some intelligence lately received from Gibraltar, orders were yesterday dispatched from the admiralty for three men of war of the line, and one frigate to be fitted out with all possible dispatch, which are to reinforce the squadron under the command of Admiral Mann, on the Mediterranean station.

APRIL 8. On Thursday next Parliament will adjourn for the hollidays to the 26th. After which the King's debts are to be paid, and the budget to be opened, also a vote of credit of one million, to be given to support the civil war in America.

Assistance to the Americans is now rising from a new quarter: the following information may be depended upon. A ship sailed from Stettin last month loaded with small fire-arms, gunpowder, ball and accoutrements, thirty field-pieces of a light construction, and eight general officers who have served long in Germany, three of them are Messrs. Robevile, Loasont and Gurgenstein: The arms and ammunition is actually paid for by an American agent at Berlin, who went thither from Paris, but what the footing is, upon which the officers go, is only conjectured; they are Lutherans, and certainly do not go upon mere hope of preferment. This must be a scheme of the Prussian Monarch's, for disconcerting the court of London, with whom it is upon the worst terms.

April 11. Yesterday at two o'clock, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the sheriffs, and the Aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, Hayley, Lewes and Newenham, went up to St. James's with the address, remonstrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, in Common-Hall assembled, "praying for the removal of his present ministers for their iniquitous measures with respect to our fellow-subjects in America." The Lord Chamberlain having previously informed the sheriffs, that his Majesty would not receive more than the usual number of Liverymen, the following Gentlemen were appointed a committee of the Livery to attend the Lord Mayor from Guildhall to St. James's, on this occasion, viz. William Lee, Esq; Mr. Luke Stavely, Mr. Deputy Howse, Mr. William Saxby, Mr. Henry John Mascall, Mr. Richard Hern, Mr. John Crompton, Mr. Thomas Gorst, and Mr. John Jacob. When they were introduced to the King, the Lord Mayor presented the address, remonstrance and petition, of which the following is an authentic copy.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble ADDRESS, PETITION, and REMONSTRANCE of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of LONDON, in Common-Hall assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London beg leave to approach the Throne; and to declare our abhorrence of the measures which have been pursued and are now pursuing to the oppression of our fellow-subjects in America. These measures are big with all the consequences which can alarm a free and commercial people, — a deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce, the ruin of manufactures, the diminution of the revenue, and consequent increase of taxes, the alieniation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

But your petitioners look with less horror at the consequences, than at the purpose of those measures; not deceived by the specious artifice of calling despotism, dignity — they plainly perceive, that the real purpose is, to establish arbitrary power over all America.

Your petitioners conceive the liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with those of every part of an empire, founded in the common rights of mankind; they cannot therefore observe, without the greatest concern and alarm, the constitution fundamentally violated, in any part of your Majesty's dominions. They esteem it to be an essential unalterable principle of liberty, the source and security of all constitutional rights—that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being represented. Upon this great leading principle, they most ardently wish to see their fellow-subjects in America, secured in what their humble petition to your Majesty prays for—"Peace, liberty and safety". Subordination in commerce under which the Colonies have always cheerfully acquiesced is, they conceive, all that this country ought in justice to require.—From this subordination such advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compensates this nation for the expence we incur, to which they also contribute in men and money, for their defence and protection, during a general war; and in their provincial wars they have manifested their readiness and resolution to defend themselves: To require more of them would, for this reason, derogate from the justice and magnanimity, which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

It is, therefore, with the deepest concern, that we have seen the sacred security of representation in their assemblies, wrested from them; the trial by jury abolished; the odious powers of excise extended to all the cases of revenue; the sanctuary of their houses laid open to violation, at the will and pleasure of every officer and servant of the customs; the dispensation of justice corrupted, by rendering their judges dependant for their seats and salaries on the will of the crown; liberty and life rendered precarious, by subjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treason or felony here, where the distance making it impossible for the most guiltless to maintain his innocence, must deliver him up a victim to ministerial vengeance; soldiers and others in America, have been instigated to shed the blood of the people, by establishing a mode of trial, which holds out impunity for such murder; the capital of New-England has been punished with unexampled rigour, untried and unheard, involving the innocent and suspected in one common and inhuman calamity; chartered rights have been taken away without any forfeitures proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion against the tyranny of their rulers; the Habeas Corpus act and trial by jury have been suppressed, and French despotic government, with the Roman Catholic religion, have been established by law over an extensive part of your Majesty's dominions in America; dutiful petitions for redress of these grievances, from all your Majesty's American subjects, have been fruitless. To fill up the measure of these oppressions, an army has been sent over to enforce them.

Superadded to this, measures are now planned upon the most merciless policy of starving our fellow-subjects into a total surrender of their liberties, and an unlimited submission to arbitrary government.

These grievances have driven your Majesty's faithful subjects to despair, and obliged them to have recourse to that resistance, which is justified by the great principle of the constitution, actuated by which, at the glorious period of the revolution, our ancestors transferred the Imperial Crown of these realms from the Popish and tyrannical race of the Stuarts, to the illustrious and Protestant house of Brunswick.

Your petitioners are persuaded, that these measures originate in the secret advice of men, who are enemies equally to your Majesty's title and the liberties of your people. That your Majesty's Ministers carry them into execution by the same wicked and fatal corruption, which has enabled them to wound the peace and violate the constitution of this country. This is poisoning the fountain of public security, and rendering that body which should be the guardian of liberty, a formidable instrument of arbitrary power.

Your petitioners do therefore most earnestly beseech your Majesty to dismiss immediately, and for ever, from your Councils, these ministers and advisers, as the first step towards a full redress of those grievances which alarm and afflict your people.

So shall peace and commerce be restored, and the confidence and affection of all your Majesty's subjects be the solid supporters of your throne.

The KING's anſwer, delivered to the Lord Mayor by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain, April the 10th, 1775.

IT is with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that I find any of my ſubjects capable of encouraging the rebellious diſpoſition which unhappily exiſts in ſome of my colonies in North-America. Having entire confidence in the wiſdom of my Parliament, the great Council of the nation, I will ſteadily purſue thoſe meaſures which they have recommended for the ſupport of the conſtitutional rights of Great-Britain, and the protection of the commercial intereſts of my kingdoms.

A numerous body yeſterday attended the Lord Mayor to St. James's, men of reſpectable character, and therefore there was no mobing or riot.—The Kings anſwer was received with a mournful and ominous ſilence. Silent waters are deep. The preſent complaint involving a well-grounded apprehenſion of ruin to the commerce, manufactures and proſperity of this country, is too ſerious for noiſe and clamour.

APRIL 18. A report prevails, that the Parliament will not be prorogued but continued by ſhort adjournments till the event of the American Congreſs, which is to meet on the ninth of next month, ſhall be known.

It is aſſerted as a fact in the city, that letters from Spain give an account, it is no longer a ſecret, that the court of Madrid have ordered a very conſiderable fleet to the Weſt-Indies, in order to attack ſome of the weſtern iſlands as ſoon as our troops are engaged with the Boſtonians; at which time the letters ſay, there is no doubt but they will become maſters of ſome of them.

When the Lord Mayor arrived yeſterday at St. James's he was informed by the Lord in waiting, that his Majeſty expected his Lordſhip would not ſpeak to him; to which the Lord Mayor anſwered, that the caution was needleſs, as he never expected or deſired that honour.

So greatly have Adminiſtration encreaſed their power of late, by an enormous number of dependants, that about 7000,000 per annum goes to the officers concerned in collecting the various taxes.

It has tranſpired, that orders are given to bring over in cloſe confinement a conſiderable General Officer who is ſuſpected to have too cloſe connections with the Americans; and that his mildneſs of temper, and ſoftneſs of conduct have encouraged their inſolence.

APRIL 24. we hear that the firſt regiment of guards, commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, will be excuſed their attendance on the approaching Royal review.

APRIL 25. Early yeſterday morning a gentleman of faſhion at the weſt end of the town, ſhot himſelf through the head in his bed-chamber; the report of the piſtol alarmed the family, when his ſervant burſt open the door, found his maſter naked, and lying dead on the floor. He returned on Saturday from New-market, where, it is ſuppoſed, he loſt a conſiderable ſum of money, which induced him to deſtroy himſelf.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent at Warſaw, April 7.

"The greateſt part of the acts which paſſed at the delegation meet with a very ſpirited oppoſition at the Diet. The Delegates have been accuſed of being bribed by the foreign courts, and particularly in the late treaty of commerce; and it is ſuppoſed, that notwithſtanding the menaces of the neighbouring powers, all the acts made by the Delegates will be ſet aſide, which will create new troubles. The Diet has petitioned the King that he will be pleaſed to declare his opinion on thoſe acts, which his Majeſty has conſented to do as ſoon as the reading of the ſaid acts are over; and the whole nation is anxious to learn the King's declaration. The courts of Berlin and Vienna continue to put ſeveral obſtacles in the way, in order to delay the deciſion of the territories; on which account Count Braniky, Grand General of Poland, has made a very nervous ſpeech in the full Diet, in which he challenged the nation to determine their territories with ſword in hand, concluding in the following words:——"Let us, like other nations, when oppreſſed, try "the ſucceſs of arms: let us not tremble for the "found of 200,000 enemies; for they will fight "as ſlaves, as hired ruffians, but we ſhall fight for "the glorious cauſe of liberty and our mother "country: if we ſucceed, we ſhall ſet an example "to other nations bent under the yoke of tyranny, "and we ſhall be free; and if we fall, let hiſto"ry hand it to poſterity, that we fought and fell in "defence of liberty! that we did prefer dying free"men to living ſlaves!" The ſeveral ſpirited ſpeeches that have been delivered have actually rouſed the ſpirit of the Diet, and notes have been delivered to the Miniſters of the three united powers of a very ſpirited nature."

NEW-LONDON, June 2.

GENERALS Burgoyne, Clinton and Howe, arrived at Boſton laſt Friday in a man of war. No troops came with them. They brought over twenty five horſes, in order to take their pleaſure in this delightful country.

WORCESTER, May 17.

THE General Aſſembly of Connecticut have reſolved, "that an embargo be laid upon the exportations out of that colony by water, of wheat, rye, Indian corn, pork, beef, live cattle, peaſe, beans, bread, flour, and every kind of meal; to continue to the 20th day of May inſtant. Governor Trumbull has iſſued a proclamation, notifying the ſame.

MAY 24. It having been thought highly expedient, at this exigency of our public affairs, that every perſon among us, who is known to be an enemy to the rights and privileges of this country, and has been aiding and abetting to the curſed plans of a tyrannical ruler and an abandoned miniſtry, ſhould be diſarmed, and rendered as incapable as poſſible, of doing further material miſchief to this diſtreſſed province: The Tories in this town were notified to appear with their arms and ammunition on Monday laſt; they accordingly appeared, and after ſurrendering their arms to the committee of correſpondence, and being ſtrictly ordered not to leave the town, or to meet together without a permit, were diſmiſſed.

HARTFORD, JUNE 5.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth to the Provincial Congreſs, Maſſachuſetts, and from them forwarded to the Committees of Correſpondence in Connecticut.

"GENTLEMEN, we had two proviſion veſſels ſeized at the mouth of our harbour laſt night, by the Searborough, and application being made to Capt. Barclay for their releaſe, we find he has poſitive orders ſtom the admiral to take poſſeſſion of all veſſels laden with proviſions, ſalt, and molaſſes, and ſend them to Boſton—he ſays further, thoſe orders are circular through the continent."

By order of the Committee,

B. WENTWORTH, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

MAJOR General Worſter, an experienced officer, was to march from New-Haven for Greenwich, within about 12 miles from this province, with 2500 men laſt Friday; there to encamp during the ſummer ſeaſon, in order to be at hand to ſupport the city of New-York, in caſe their aſſiſtance ſhould be wanted.

JUNE 5, A Gentleman, from Boſton informs, that on Sunday laſt, at Providence, he ſaw an expreſs from Cambridge, who brought advice that the Scarborough man of war of 20, and a ſloop of 14 guns, had been taken at Portſmouth, by the provincials, aſſiſted by the preſt men on board, without the loſs of a man.

JUNE 6. Yeſterday a party from the united American army was ordered to take the cattle, hay, &c. from Noddle's and Hog Iſland. While executing their orders, they were attacked by a number of the King's troops from Boſton, in an armed ſchooner, a ſloop, and 8 or 10 boats belonging to the men of war. A briſk fire began about 4 o'clock, P. M. and continued moſt of the night, then ceaſed a little and at dawn was renewed, by which time Captain Foſter, with two field pieces from this camp, joined our troops, when a heavy fire from the ſhore on the armed veſſels put them into great diſtreſs. The ſchooner's decks were ſoon cleared, and ſhe drifted on the ferry way at Wineſimet, where the people ſet fire to her, and ſhe was ſoon blown up and deſtroyed. Sixteen four-pounders, and 6 ſwivels, were taken out of her by our men, the ſloop was diſabled, and obliged to be towed off by the men of war's boats; the remains of them are returned to their den. Our people had none killed, 3 wounded, but none of them dangerouſly. The number of killed and wounded of the enemy not yet known.

Lieutenant Gould, taken priſoner at Lexington on the 19th of April, is exchanged for an old man named Breed, who has a large family. Lieutenant Gould has a fortune of 1900l. per annum. It is ſaid, that when firſt taken, he offered 2000l. for his ranſom.

In Provincial Congreſs held for the colony of New-York, at the city of New-York, on Wedneſday May 24, 1775.

RESOLVED, that this Congreſs will, before they riſe, provide the beſt ways and means in their power, as repreſentatives of the people, for the diſcharge of ſuch money as is now lent, or ſhall be ſubſcribed or otherwiſe advanced or ſupplied on the public faith, to defray the charges that are or ſhall be incurred in the preſent exigencies of the colony, or that ſhall hereafter be expended or incurred by recommendation of the Continental or other Provincial Congreſs.

Ordered that the preceding reſolution be publiſhed in the public News-papers.

A true copy from the minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, ſecretary.

In Provincial Congreſs, at the city of New-York, May 25, 1775.

WHEREAS the enemies of American liberty are indefatigable in their endeavours to diſunite theſe colonies; and in proſecuting this meaſure, evil minded perſons may inſinuate that the northern colonies have hoſtile intentions againſt our fellow-ſubjects in Canada.

Reſolved, that this Congreſs do moſt earneſtly recommend it to all perſons whatſoever, not to commit any hoſtilities againſt the people of that country, and do hereby declare to the world, that we do conſider every ſuch ſtep as infamous and highly inimical to all the colonies.

Ordered, that the above reſolution be publiſhed.

A true copy from the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, ſecretary.

The Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their late meeting in this city, appointed the laſt Thurſday in June to be obſerved by all the congregations under their care, as a day of faſting and prayer, on account of the alarming ſtate of our public affairs. Should the Continental Congreſs appoint a faſt, the Synod have directed that to be obſerved in preference to the day appointed by themſelves, provided it is not four weeks diſtant from the laſt Thurſday of June; if at a greater diſtance they have ordered both days to be kept.

They alſo recommended to all the congregations in their charge, to ſpend the afternoon of the laſt Thurſday in every month in public prayer, during the continuance of our preſent troubles.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 25, 1775.

"By a letter from Montreal, of the 8th inſtant, to a gentleman in this city, we are informed, that in the evening preceding the 1ſt inſtant, his Majeſty's Buſt, erected there ſoon after the late fire, had its face blackened, a crucifix was hung round its neck, and a lable was affixed to it with this inſcription, "The Pope of Canada, and the Fool of England." The writer adds, that this made a great noiſe in Montreal, where all was running into diſorder and confuſion, on account of the late acts reſpecting them."

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 10.

LAST Thurſday morning the 3 battalions of this city and liberties, conſiſting of 1500 men, the artillery company of 150 (with 2 twelve and 4 ſix pound braſs field pieces) a troop of light horſe, ſeveral companies of light infantry, rangers and rifle-men, in the whole above 2000 men, marched to the commons, and having joined in brigade, went through the manual exerciſe, firings and manœuvres, (with a dexterity ſcarcely to have been expected from ſuch ſhort practice) in the preſence of the honourable members of the continental congreſs, and ſeveral thouſand ſpectators, among whom were a great number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this city.

We learn by veſſels arrived at New-York from St. Euſtatia and St. Kitts, that they had received an account of the Lexington engagement, and that it had occaſioned the greateſt confuſion and diſtreſs, through the moſt anxious apprehenſions for the conſequences to the iſlands.

By accounts received juſt as this paper was going to preſs, we learn that there were 200 of the regulars killed and wounded in the engagement at Noddle Iſland, and only 3 of the Provincials wounded.

RESOLUTIONS paſſed in GENERAL CONGRESS, and ordered to be publiſhed.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

THAT all exportation to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, the iſland of Saint John's, Newfoundland, Georgia (except the pariſh of St. John's) and to Eaſt and Weſt-Florida, immediately ceaſe; and that no proviſions of any kind, or other neceſſaries, be furniſhed to the Britiſh fiſheries on the American coaſts, until it be otherwiſe determined by the Congreſs.

SATURDAY, May 27.

THAT when any perſon hath been or ſhall be adjudged by a committee to have violated the continental aſſociation, and ſuch offender ſhall ſatisfy the Convention of the colony where the offence was or ſhall be committed, or the committee of the pariſh of St. John's, in the colony of Georgia (if the offence be committed there) of his contrition for his offence, and ſincere reſolution to conform to the aſſociation for the future, the ſaid Convention, or committee of the pariſh of St. John's aforeſaid, may ſettle the terms upon which he may be reſtored to the favour and forgiveneſs of the public; and that the terms be publiſhed.

MONDAY, May 29.

THAT no proviſions, or neceſſaries of any kind, be exported to the iſland of Nantucket, except from the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; the convention of which colony is deſired to take meaſures, for effectually providing the ſaid iſland, upon their application to purchaſe the ſame, with as much proviſion as ſhall be neceſſary for its internal uſe, and no more.

The Congreſs deeming it of great importance to North-America that the Britiſh fiſhery ſhould not be furniſhed with proviſions from this continent, thro' Nantucket, earneſtly recommend a vigilant execution of this reſolve to all committees.

FRIDAY, June 2.

THAT no bill of exchange, draught, or order of any officer in the army or navy, their agents or contractors, be received or negociated, or any money ſupplied to them, by any perſon in America; that no proviſions, or neceſſaries of any kind, be furniſhed or ſupplied to or for the uſe of the Britiſh army or navy in the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and that no veſſel employed in tranſporting Britiſh troops to America, or from one part of America to another, or warlike ſtores or proviſions for ſaid troops, be freighted or furniſhed with proviſions, or any neceſſaries, until farther orders from this Congreſs. A copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

MAY 24. On Wednesday evening last arrived here, John Brown, Esq; from Ticonderoga, express to the General Congress, from whom we learn, that on the beginning of this instant, a company of about 30 men, from Connecticut and the western parts of the Massachusetts, joined by upwards of 100 from Bennington, in New-York government, and the adjacent towns, proceeded to the eastern side of lake Champlain, and on the night before the 11th current, crossed the lake with 85 men (not being able to obtain craft to transport the rest) and about day break invested the fort, whose gate, contrary to expectation, they found shut, but the wicker open, through which, with the Indian war hoop, all that could, entered one by one, others scaling the walls on both sides of the gate, and instantly secured and disarmed the centuries, and pressed into the parade, where they formed the hollow square; but immediately quiting that order, they rushed into the several barracks on three sides of the fort, and seized on the garrison, consisting of two officers, and upwards of 40 privates, * whom they brought out, disarmed, put under guard, and have since sent prisoners to Hartford, in Connecticut. All this was performed in about 10 minutes, without the loss of a life, or a drop of blood on our side, and but very little on that of the King's troops.

By this sudden expedition, planned by some principal persons in the four neighbouring colonies, that important pass is now in the hands of the Americans, where, we trust, the wisdom of the Grand Continental Congress will take effectual measures to secure it, as it may be depended on, that administration means to form an army in Canada, composed of British regulars, French and Indians, to attack the colonies on that side.

Mr. Brown brought intercepted letters from Lieut. Malcom Fraser, to his friends in New-England, from which it appears, that General Carlton has almost unlimited powers, civil and military, and has issued orders for raising a Canadian regiment, in which, Mr. Fraser observes, the officers find difficulty, as the common people are by no means fond of the service.—He likewise remarks, that all the King's European subjects are disaffected at the partial preference given to the late converts to loyalty, as he phrases it, to their utter exclusion from all confidence, or even common civility. Matters are indeed in such a situation, that many, if not most of the merchants talk of leaving the province.

Mr. Brown also relates, that two regular officers of the 26th regiment, now in Canada, applied to two Indians, one a head warrior, of the Caughanawaga tribe, to go with them on a hunt to the south and east of the rivers St. Lawrence and Sorel, and pressing the Indians farther and farther on said course, they at length arrived at Cohass, where, the Indians say, they were stopped and interrogated by the inhabitants, to whom they pretended they were only on a hunt, which the inhabitants (as the Indians told Mr. Brown) replied must be false, as no hunters used silver (bright) barrelled guns. However, the Cohass people dismissed them all; and when they returned into the woods, the Indian warrior insisted on knowing what their real intention was, and they told him, that is was to reconnoitre the woods, to find a passage for an army to march to the assistance of the King's friends at Boston. The Indian asked, where they would get the army? They answered in Canada, and that the Indians in the upper castles would join them.—The chief, on this, expressed resentment, that he, being one of the head men of the Caughanawaga tribe, should never have been consulted in the affair. But Mr. Brown presumes the aversion of this honest fellow and his friends to their schemes, was the reason of their being kept from their knowledge.

The conductors of this grand expedition are to be Monsieur St. Luke le Corne, the villain who let loose the Indians on the prisoners at Fort William Henry, and one of his associates.

"Oh George, what tools art thou obliged to make use of!"

* A party of the 26th, commanded by Capt. de la Place.

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 17.

Yesterday the following address was presented to his Excellency the Governor on board the Fowey man of war.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of VIRGINIA, and Vice Admiral of the same:

MY LORD,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, have taken into our consideration the joint address of the two Houses of Parliament, his Majesty's answer, and the resolution of the Commons, which your Lordship has been pleased to lay before us, wishing nothing so sincerely as the perpetual continuance of that brotherly love which we bear to our fellow-subjects of Great-Britain; and still continuing to hope and believe that they do not approve the measures which have so long oppressed their brethren in America, we were pleased to receive your Lordship's notification that a benevolent tender had at length been made to the British House of Commons towards bringing to a good end our unhappy disputes with the mother country. Next to the possession of liberty, my Lord, we should consider such a reconciliation as the greatest of all human blessings. With these dispositions we entered into consideration of that resolution: We examined it minutely; we viewed it in every point of light in which we were able to place it, and with pain and disappointment we must ultimately declare, it only changes the form of oppression, without lightening its burthen. We cannot, my Lord, close with the terms of that resolution for these reasons:

Because the British Parliament has no right to intermeddle with the support of civil government in the colonies. For us, not for them, has Government been instituted here; agreeable to our ideas, provision has been made for such officers; and we cannot conceive that any other legislature has a right to prescribe either the number or pecuniary appointment of our officers. As a proof that the claim of Parliament to interfere in the necessary provisions for support of civil government, is novel, and of a late date, we take leave to refer to an act of our Assembly, passed so long since as the 32d year of the reign of King Charles II. entitled, "An act for raising a public revenue, and for the better support of the government of this his Majesty's colony of Virginia." This act was brought over by Lord Culpeper, then Governor, under the great seal of England, and was enacted in the name of "the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the General Assembly."

Because, to render perpetual our exemption from an unjust taxation, we must saddle ourselves with a perpetual tax, adequate to the expectations, and subject to the disposal of Parliament alone; whereas we have right to give our money, as the Parliament does theirs, without coercion, from time to time, as public exigencies may require. We conceive that we alone are the judges of the condition, circumstances, and situation of our people, as the Parliament are of theirs. It is not merely the mode of raising, but the freedom of granting our money, for which we contend; without these we possess no check on the royal prerogative; and what must be lamented by all dutiful and loyal subjects, we should be stripped of the only means, as well of recommending this country to the favours of our most gracious sovereign, as of strengthening those bands of amity with our fellow-subjects, which we would wish to remain indissoluble.

Because, on our undertaking to grant money as is proposed, the Commons only resolve to forbear laying pecuniary taxes on us; still leaving unrepealed their several acts passed for the purposes of restraining the trade, and altering the form of government of the eastern colonies; extending the boundaries and changing the government and religion of Quebec; enlarging the jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty; taking from us the right of trial by jury, and transporting us into other countries, to be tried for criminal offences. Standing armies too are still to be kept among us; and the other numerous grievances of which ourselves and sister colonies, separately, and by our representatives in General Congress have so often complained, are still to continue without redress.

Because, at the very time of requiring from us grants of money, they are making dispositions to invade us with large armaments by sea and land, which is a stile of asking gifts, not reconcileable to our freedom. They are also proceeding to a repetition of injury, by passing acts for restraining the commerce and fisheries of the provinces of New-England, and for prohibiting the trade of the other colonies with all parts of the world, except the islands of Great-Britain, Ireland and the West-Indies: This seems to bespeak no intention to discontinue the exercise of this usurped power over us in future.

Because, on our agreeing to contribute our proportion towards the common defence, they do not propose to lay open to us a free trade with all the world: Whereas, to us it appears just, that those who bear equally the burthens of Government, should equally participate of its benefits. Either be contented with the monopoly of our trade, which brings greater loss to us and benefit to them, than the amount of our proportional contributions to the common defence; or, if the latter be preferred, relinquish the former, and do not propose by holding both to exact from us double contributions. Yet we would remind Government, that on former emergencies, when called upon, as a free people, however cramped by this monopoly, in our resources of wealth, we have liberally contributed to the common defence. Be assured then, that we shall be generous in future, as in past times, disdaining the shackles of proportion, when called to our free station in the general system of the empire.

Because, the proposal now made to us, involves the interest of all the other colonies. We are now represented in General Congress, by members approved by this House, where our former union it is hoped will be so strongly cemented that no partial applications can produce the slightest departure from the common cause. We consider ourselves as bound in honour, as well as in interest, to share one general fate with our sister colonies, and should hold ourselves base deserters of that union to which we have acceded, were we to agree on any measures distinct and apart from them.

There was indeed a plan of accommodation offered in Parliament, which though not entirely equal to the terms we had a right to ask, yet differed but in few points from what the General Congress had held out. Had Parliament been disposed sincerely, as we are, to bring about a reconciliation, reasonable men had hoped that by meeting us on this ground, something might have been done. Lord Chatham's bill on the one part, and the terms of the Congress on the other, would have formed a basis for negotiation, which a spirit of accommodation on both sides might perhaps have reconciled. It came recommended too, from one whose successful experience in the art of Government should have ensured to it some attention from those to whom it was tendered. He had shewn to the world that Great-Britain with her colonies united firmly under a just and honest Government, formed a power which might bid defiance to the most potent enemies. With a change of Ministers, however, a total change of measures took place. The component parts of the empire have, from that moment, been falling asunder, and a total annihilation of its weight in the political scale of the world seems justly to be apprehended.

These, My Lord, are our sentiments on this important subject, which we offer only as an individual part of the whole empire. Final determination we leave to the General Congress now sitting, before whom we now shall lay the papers your Lordship has communicated to us. To their wisdom we commit the improvement of this important advance; if it can be wrought into any good, we are assured they will do it. To them also we refer the discovery of that proper method of representing our well founded grievances which your Lordship assures us will meet with the attention and regard so justly due to them. For ourselves, we have exhausted every mode of application our invention could suggest as proper and promising. We have decently remonstrated with Parliament; they have added new injuries to the old: we have wearied our King with supplications; he has not deign'd to answer us: we have appealed to the native honour and justice of the British nation; their efforts in our favour have been hitherto ineffectual. What then remains to be done? That we commit our injuries to the even-handed justice of that BEING, who doth no wrong; earnestly beseeching him to illuminate the councils, and prosper the endeavours of those to whom America hath confided her hopes; that through their wise direction, we may again see re-united the blessings of liberty and property, and the most permanent harmony with Great-Britain.

His EXCELLENCY's Answer.

IT is with real concern I can discover nothing in your address that I think manifests the smallest inclination to, or will be productive of, a reconciliation with the mother country.

NORFOLK, JUNE 15, 1775.

BY letters from Philadelphia we learn, that several ships laden with salt and dry goods were expected to sail from Great-Britain for America, particularly the ship Johnson, belonging to Mr. Gildart of Liverpool, loaded by Messrs. Ashtons and bound to Baltimore; as also a ship, one Jones master, for Philadelphia. A good look out therefore ought to be kept, that people wilfully acting in direct opposition to our engagements may not escape.

Mr. Lister of Pool, who has exerted himself so much and so effectually against the American trade, has four ships coming out to load with bread, &c. for Newfoundland. The Philadelphians say, if any of them should arrive there they will hardly ever return.

From Philadelphia we learn, that the Governor of Ticonderoga, (Major Skeen) and two other officers belonging to the army, came in from England with Capt. M'Culloch with intention of going to the northward, but were secured and are now kept as prisoners at the city tavern in Philadelphia—that two noblemen are sent to France to enquire into the cause of their warlike preparations—that a bill is to be laid before the House of Commons to vest the King with the appointment of the Council in all the provinces—that the restraining bill is to take place on the 20th of July—that the Hon. John Hancock Esq; of the Massachusetts-Bay is chosen President of the Most Hon. the American Congress—that the Congress have published a pathetic letter of invitation to the Canadians to unite with the other colonies—that Thursday the 20th of July is appointed a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer.

We also learn that great military preparations are making throughout the northern colonies—that the grand American army is nearly completed, with a considerable number of battering cannon and field pieces—that the provincials under the command of Colonel Robinson had taken 500 sheep and 30 head of cattle from off Pettick's Island—that General Gage had extended his entrenchments across Boston neck, by which the town is made an island—that a bag of letters from administration to General Gage, the Admiral and others, are taken and are now under inspection at the camp—that one Temple had been brought from on board a vessel bound to London but put into Plymouth to refit—that a great number of letters from the officers in Boston were found among his papers, full of complaints and expressions of uneasiness—that an exchange of prisoners had been made by General Putnam on one side and Major Moncrief on the other—that the 4th regiment of Connecticut troops under Col. Hinman had marched for Ticonderoga—that the city of Albany had raised 800 men, and that three companies had marched for Crown-point—that a gentleman at New-York from Boston counted 24 dead men landed on the long wharf out of one boat only, from Noddle's island.

The Governor still continues, on board the Fowey with his lady and family. Two of the Indian hostages, dismissed by Lord Dunmore are retaken, and are fully convinced of the falsehood of the tales that have been told them, and seem perfectly satisfied with their situation. The other hostage has been sent in Bedford county. Capt. Woods is soon to set out to inform the Shawanese nation of the time and place of the intended treaty which is to be held at Pittsburg, when the hostages are to be returned.

A correspondent informs that Capt. C...s of the armed schooner M.....n, lately took it into his head to fancy that a ship loading with tobacco at York, was to be sent down upon the F...y as a fire ship, and carried his fears so far as to make a serious application to the Captain to know whether his Majesty's ship was really to be blown up or not.

"O coward conscience! how dost thou torment me!"

This week a vessel arrived from Nantucket, but she is not suffered to dispose of any of her cargo, nor take in any thing whatever; all trade with that island being prohibited by the Continental Congress. The Capt. of this vessel confirms the account of the taking the Scarborough man of war of 20 guns and a sloop of 14. He says it was proposed to double man and employ them to protect the trade against the attempts of any of the armed sloops or other small vessels of force from Boston.

We have just now heard that in consequence of invitations from the northward, and the advice of the Congress, Colonel Washington, one of the Delegates from this colony, is appointed Generalissimo and Commander in Chief of the American forces, and that he intends to fix his head quarters at New-York, where 4 regiments are daily expected from Europe.

*** The letter signed The Dumb Man appears to have been written with a very good intention, but is too inaccurate for publication in its present state.

Custom-House, Hampton, Entered In.

Ship Royal Exchange, Lawrence Bowdoin, from Jamaica. Ship Elizabeth, James Barron, and Brig Patty, Francis Stanfill, from London. Ship Cæsar, William Wetherll, from Whitehaven. Brig Liberty, John Coffin, from Nova-Scotia. Brig Friends, Joseph Fisher, from Cork. Brig Peggy, Francis Haynes and Schooner Norfolk, Malcom Campbell, from Nevis. Schooner Molly Joseph Burlingham, from Maryland. Schooner Britannia, William Paxton, from Hispaniola. Sloop Drusilla, Hugh Painter, from Bermuda. Sloop Sally, Charles Bullnell, from Antigua and St. Eustatia.

Outwards.

Ship Royal Exchange, John Stephens, for Glasgow. Brig John, Hugh Kennedy, for Antigua. Sloop Little John, Anthony Surtees, for Barbados. Sloop William, John Dill, and Schooner Robert, James Cox, for Bermuda.

JUNE 22.

THE SCHOONER PEGGY,

HAVING excellent accommodation for 10 or 12 passengers, will constantly sail as a PACKET BOAT from RICHMOND, to NORFOLK, and will return generally in 10 days; those who live up the country and have business at NORFOLK, will find it much the cheapest and most expeditious method to leave their horses at RICHMOND and proceed in the Packet, and those who live at NORFOLK and have business up James River will also find the benefit of travelling this way. She will take in passengers for Burwell's ferry, at 7s. 6d. (the usual price;) to City Point, 12s. 6d; to Warwick, Manchester and Richmond, 15s; and the same to Norfolk; she will take in freight at the usual price. Those who favour me with their passage and commands will oblige their humble servant.

ZACHARIAH ROWLAND.

NORFOLK, June 24, 1775.

RUN AWAY

LAST night from on board the Snow St. Bees, capt. Benjamin Jackson, an apprentice lad, named ANDREW LENNON, about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wears his own light coloured hair, somewhat curl'd.—This is therefore to forwarn any person from harbouring him, and masters of vessels from employing him or carrying him out of the country.

(3) 54 HENRY FLEMING.

NORFOLK, June 6, 1775.

ALL persons that have any claims against the subscriber, are desired to make them known, that they may be satisfied, and those indebted to him are desired to pay off their accounts or give bond or note, in order that he may balance his books.

HARDRESS WALLER.

N. B. As I have removed a quantity of hands from the country, with an intention of carrying on the house-carpenter, joiner and turners business as formerly, all gentlemen that please to favour me with their custom may depend on being diligently served, on as reasonable terms as possible, by their humble servant, H. W.

NORFOLK, June 8, 1775.

COTTON, flax, or woollen yarn wove at the most reasonable rates, of any finess, figure, or width; such as coarse negro coating, serges, callimancoes, plain or striped cotton cloth, jeans, counterpanes, thicketts cut or uncut, fattin strip'd gowns six quarters broad, linen and diaper of any pattern or width.

(3) 53. GARDINER FLEMING.

NORFOLK, May 26, 1775.

AS the Copartnership of INGLIS and LONG will expire on the 31st instant, those indebted to them, whose accounts are due, are requested to make payment at the ensuing meeting of the merchants: And all persons who have any demands against them are requested to bring them in, and they will be paid. INGLIS & LONG.

N. B. The business will be carried on after the 31st instant, on account and in the name of SAMUEL INGLIS.

(6) 50

Affidavits and Depoſitions, tranſmitted to the Congreſs, and publiſhed by their order. [Concluded.]

LEXINGTON, April 25, 1775.

I TIMOTHY SMITH, of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April inſtant, being at Lexington common as a ſpectator, I ſaw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company then diſperſing, and likewiſe ſaw the regular troops fire on the Lexington company before the latter fired a gun; I immediately ran, and a volley was diſcharged at me, which put me in imminent danger of loſing my life: I ſoon returned to the common and ſaw 8 of the Lexington men, who were killed and lay bleeding at a conſiderable diſtance from each other. And ſeveral were wounded. And further he ſaith not.

TIMOTHY SMITH.

LEXINGTON, April 25, 1775.

WE LEVI MEAD and LEVI HARRINGTON, both of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April, being on Lexington common, as ſpectators, we ſaw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company, and ſome of the regulars on horſes, whom we took to be officers, fired a piſtol or two on the Lexington company, which was then diſperſing: Theſe were the firſt guns that were fired, and they were immediately followed by ſeveral volleys from the regulars, by which 8 men belonging to ſaid company were killed, and ſeveral wound'd.

LEVI MEAD,
LEVI HARRINGTON.

LEXINGTON, April 25, 1775.

I WILLIAM DRAPER, of lawful age, and an inhabitant of Colrain, in the county of Hampſhire, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, do teſtify and declare, that being on the parade of ſaid Lexington, April 19th inſtant, about half an hour before ſunriſe, the King's regular troops appeared at the meeting-houſe of Lexington. Capt. Parker's company, who were drawn up back of ſaid meeting-houſe on the parade, turned from ſaid troops, making their eſcape by diſperſing; in the mean time the regular troops made an huzza and ran towards captain Parker's company who were diſperſing, and immediately after the huzza was made the commanding officer of ſaid troops (as I took him) gave the command to the ſaid troops "fire! fire! damn you fire!" and immediately they fired before any of Captain Parker's company fired, I then being within three or four rods of ſaid regular troops: And further ſay not.

WILLIAM DRAPER.

LEXINGTON, April 25, 1775.

I THOMAS FESSENDEN, of lawful age, teſtify and declare, that being in a paſture near the meeting-houſe, at ſaid Lexington, on Wedneſday laſt, at about an hour before ſunriſe, I ſaw a number of regular troops paſs ſpeedily by ſaid meeting-houſe, on their way towards a company of militia of ſaid Lexington, who were aſſembled to the number of about 100 in a company, at the diſtance of 18 or 20 rods from ſaid meeting-houſe, I ſaw three officers on horſeback advance to the front of ſaid regulars, when one of them, being within 6 rods of the ſaid militia, cried out "diſperſe you rebels immediately," on which he brandiſhed his ſword over his head three times, mean while the ſecond officer, who was about two rods behind fired a piſtol, pointed at ſaid militia, and the regulars kept huzzaing till he had finiſhed brandiſhing his ſword, and when he had thus finiſhed brandiſhing his ſword, he pointed it down towards ſaid militia, and immediately on which the ſaid regulars fired a volley at the militia, and then I ran off as faſt as I could, while they continued firing till I got out of their reach. I further teſtify, that as ſoon as ever the officer cried "diſperſe you rebels," the ſaid company of militia diſperſed every way as faſt as they could, and while they were diſperſing, the regulars kept firing at them inceſſantly. And further he ſaith not.

THOMAS FESSENDEN.

LINCOLN, April 23, 1775.

I JOHN BATEMAN, belonging to the fifty ſecond regiment, commanded by Colonel Jones, on Wedneſday morning on the nineteenth day of April inſtant, was in the party marching to Concord, being at Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, being nigh the meeting-houſe in ſaid Lexington, there was a ſmall party of men gathered together in that place, when our ſaid troops marched by, and I teſtify and declare, that I heard the word of command given to the troops to fire, and ſome of ſaid troops did fire, and I ſaw one of ſaid ſmall party lay dead on the ground nigh ſaid meeting-houſe; and I teſtify that I never heard any of the inhabitants ſo much as fire one gun on ſaid troops.

JOHN BATEMAN.

LEXINGTON, April 23, 1775.

WE John Hoar, John Whithead, Abraham Garfield, Benjamin Munroe, Iſaac Parks, William Hoſmer, John Adams, Gregory Ston, all of Lincoln, in the county of Middleſex, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, all of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on Wedneſday laſt we were aſſembled at Concord in the morning of ſaid day, in conſequence of information received, that a brigade of regular troops were on their march to the ſaid town of Concord, who had killed ſix men at the town of Lexington; about an hour afterwards we ſaw them approaching to the number, as we apprehended, of about twelve hundred, on which we retreated to a hill about eighty rods back, and the ſaid troops then took poſſeſſion of the hill where we firſt poſted: preſently after this we ſaw the troops moving towards the north bridge, about one mile from the ſaid Concord meeting houſe, we then immediately went before them and paſſed the bridge, juſt before a party of them, to the number of about two hundred, arrived; they there left about one half of their two hundred at the bridge, and proceeded with the reſt towards Col. Barrett's, about two miles from the ſaid bridge; we then ſeeing ſeveral fires in the town, thought the houſes in Concord were in danger, and marched towards the ſaid bridge, and the troops who were ſtationed there obſerving our approach, marched back over the bridge and then took up ſome of the plank; we then haſtened our march towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge they fired on our men, firſt three guns one after the other, and then a conſiderable number more, and then and not before (having orders from our Commanding Officers not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars and they retreated; on their retreat through the town of Lexington to Charleſtown, they ravaged and deſtroyed private property and burnt three houſes, one barn and one ſhop.

Signed by each of the above deponents.

LEXINGTON, April 23, 1775.

WE, Nathan Barrot captain, Jonathan Farrar, Joſeph Buther, and Francis Wheeler, lieutenants, John Barnet enſign, John Brown, Silas Walker, Ephraim Melvin, Nathan Buttrick, Stephen Hoſmer, jun. Samuel Barret, Thomas Jones, Joſeph Chandler, Peter Wheeler, Nathan Pierce, and Edward Richardſon, all of Concord, in the county of Middleſex, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, of lawful age, teſtify and declare, that on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, about an hour after ſun-riſe we aſſembled on a hill near the meeting-houſe in Concord aforeſaid, in conſequence of an information that a number of regular troops had killed ſix of our countrymen at Lexington, and were on their march to ſaid Concord; and about an hour afterwards, we ſaw them approaching to the number, as we imagine, of about twelve hundred; on which we retreated to a hill about eighty rods back, and the aforeſaid troops then took poſſeſſion of a hill where we were firſt poſted. Preſently after this we ſaw them moving towards the North Bridge, about one mile from ſaid Meeting-Houſe, we then immediately went before them, and paſſed the bridge juſt before a party of them, to the number of about two hundred, arrived. They there left about one half of theſe two hundred at the bridge, and proceeded with the reſt towards Col. Barret's, about two miles from the ſaid bridge. — We then ſeeing ſeveral fires in the town, thought our houſes were in danger, and immediately marched back towards ſaid bridge, and the troops who were ſtationed there, obſerving our approach, marched back over the bridge, and then took up ſome of the planks. — We then haſtened our ſteps towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge, they fired on our men, firſt three guns one after the other, and then a conſiderable number more: Upon which, and not before, (having orders from our Commanding Officer not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars, and they retreated. — At Concord and on their retreat through Lexington, they plundered many houſes, burnt three at Lexington, together with a ſhop and a barn, and committed damage more or leſs to almoſt every houſe from Concord to Charleſtown.

Signed by the above deponents.

WE, Joſeph Butler and Ephraim Melvin, do teſtify and declare, that when the regular troops fired upon our people at the North Bridge in Concord, as related in the foregoing depoſitions, they ſhot one, and we believe two, of our people, before we fired a ſingle gun at them.

LEXINGTON, April 23, 1775.

JOSEPH BUTLER,
EPHRAIM MELVIN.

CONCORD, April 23, 1775.

I TIMOTHY MINOT, jun. of Concord, on the 19th day of this inſtant, April, after that I heard of the regular troops firing upon Lexington men, and fearing that hoſtilities might be committed at Concord, thought it my incumbent duty to ſecure my family — After I had ſecured my family, ſome time after that returning towards my own dwelling, and finding that the bridge on the northern part of ſaid Concord was guarded by regular troops, being a ſpectator of what had happened at ſaid bridge, declare, that the regular troops ſtationed on ſaid bridge, after they ſaw the men, that were collected on the weſterly ſide of ſaid bridge, marching towards ſaid bridge, then the troops returned towards the eaſterly ſide of ſaid bridge and formed themſelves, as I thought, for regular fight; after that they fired one gun, then two or three more, before the men that were ſtationed on the weſterly part of ſaid bridge fired upon them.

TIMOTHY MINOT, Junior.

LEXINGTON, April 23, 1775.

I JAMES BARRET, of Concord, Colonel of a regiment of militia in the county of Middleſex, do teſtify and ſay, that on Wedneſday morning laſt, about day break, I was informed of the approach of a number of the regular troops to the town of Concord, where were ſome magazines belonging to this province, when there was aſſembled ſome of the militia of this and the neighbouring towns, when I ordered them to march to the north bridge (ſo called) which they had paſſed and taken up. I ordered ſaid militia to march to ſaid bridge and paſs the ſame, but not to fire on the King's troops unleſs they were firſt fired upon. We advanced near ſaid bridge, when the ſaid troops fired upon our militia and killed two men dead on the ſpot and and wounded ſeveral others, which was the firſt firing of guns in the town of Concord: My detachment then returned the fire, which killed and wounded ſeveral of the King's troops.

JAMES BARRETT.

LEXINGTON, April 23, 1775.

WE BRADBURRY ROBINSON, SAMUEL SPRING, THADDEUS BANCROFT, all of Concord; and JAMES ADAMS of Lexington, all in the county of Middleſex, and of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on Wedneſday morning laſt, near ten of the clock, we ſaw near one hundred of regular troops, being in the town of Concord at the North Bridge in ſaid town (ſo called) and having paſſed the ſame they were taking up ſaid bridge, when about three hundred of our militia were advancing toward ſaid bridge, in order to paſs ſaid bridge, when without ſaying any thing to us they diſcharged a number of guns on us, which killed two men dead on the ſpot, and wounded ſeveral others; when we returned the fire on them, which killed two of them and wounded ſeveral, which was the beginning of hoſtilities in the town of Concord.

BRADBURY ROBINSON,
SAMUEL SPRING,
THADDEU BANCROFT,
JAMES ADAMS.

CONCORD, April 23, 1775.

I JAMES MARR, of lawful age, teſtify and ſay, that in the evening of the eighteenth inſtant I received orders from George Hutchinſon, Adjutant of the fourth regiment of the regular troops ſtationed at Boſton, to prepare and march: To which order I attended, and marched to Concord, where I was ordered by an Officer with about one hundred men, to guard a certain bridge there; while attending that ſervice, a number of people came along in order, as I ſuppoſe, to croſs ſaid bridge, at which time a number of the regular troops firſt fired upon them.

JAMES MARR.

I EDWARD THOROTON GOULD, of his Majeſty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th inſtant, under the orders of Gen. Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Colonel Smith, and landed on the marſhes of Cambridge, from whence we proceeded to Lexington; on our arrival at that place, we ſaw a body of provincial troops armed to the number of about ſixty or ſeventy men, on our approach they diſperſed and ſoon after firing began, but which party fired firſt I cannot exactly ſay, as our troops ruſhed on ſhouting, huzzaing, previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops ſo long as any of the provincials were to be ſeen. From thence we marched to Concord; on a hill near the entrance of the town, we ſaw another body of provincials aſſembled, the light infantry companies were ordered up the hill to diſperſe them, and on our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town, ſix companies of light infantry were ordered down to take poſſeſſion of the bridge which the provincials retreated over; the company I commanded was one, three companies of the above detachment went forward about two miles, in the mean time the provincial troops returned to the number of about three or four hundred, we drew up on the Concord ſide of the bridge, the provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged and gave the firſt fire: This was the firſt engagement after the one at Lexington, a continued firing from both parties laſted through the whole day; I myſelf was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greateſt humanity, and taken all poſſible care of by the provincials at Medford.

Medford, April 25, 1775.

EDWARD THOROTON GOULD,
Lieut. King's own Regt.

All the above are ſworn to before juſtices of the peace, and duly atteſted by notaries public.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 20th inſtant, (May 1775) a convict ſervant man named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in Yorkſhire, imported in the Juſtitia this ſpring; a ſtout man about 6 feet high, much freckled, a very red beard, walks clumſily, has a ſcar on the fore part of his head and ſome on his left arm, ſaid to be occaſioned by ſhot, he has been in ſome office about the cuſtom-houſe in London. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts almoſt new, one of them lately dyed of a purple colour with maple bark and copperas, a pair of trowſers of thin dutch or oznabrigs very narrow for him, a bound felt hat, a pair of old country made ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, when new was of a claret colour (much worn) he ſtole a white linen ſhirt, ſtock and braſs ſtock buckle, one pair of new worſted hoſe mixed brown and white, one pair of white yarn ſtockings; he may have ſtole other clothes. — He carried off with him a negro man named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well ſet, he underſtands quarrying ſtone, walling, ſomething of the carpenters buſineſs, and is a good ſawyer; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is worn away by ſhutting againſt the lower ones, the finger next his little one on the left hand is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut ſtands out. He has loſt part of a toe on one foot, and as well as I remember it is the toe next his great toe on the left foot: He took ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings and country ſhoes; he may have other clothes with him. I have heard they intend getting on board ſome veſſel, but more likely on board the man of war: All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking them on board. — I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for NEWTON, and TWO POUNDS for GEORGE, beſides what the law allows if conveyed to me in Spotſylvania county near Fredericſburg, or FORTY SHILLINGS apiece if ſecured in any goal ſo that I get them again; if not well ſecured they will make their eſcape being both cunning artful fellows.

JAMES TUTT.

NORFOLK, MAY 30, 1775.

For LIVERPOOL, (to ſail in a Month)

THE SHIP BRILLIANT,

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

MASTER;

CAN take in 200 Hhds of Tobacco on Freight with liberty of conſignment. — For terms apply to JOHN LAWRENCE & Co.

Who have alſo for charter a ſhip of 400 Hogſheads, and a brig of 800 Buſhels burthen. (3) 53.

NORFOLK, MAY 24, 1775.

FOR CHARTER,

To any part of EUROPE

The Ship POLLY,

RALPH ELLIOT Maſter,

BURTHEN about four hundred and ſeventy hogſheads, has made but one voyage to the Weſt-Indies, and is exceedingly well fitted. — For terms apply to ſaid maſter or

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

RUNAWAY

ON Monday the 29th of May, a very likely negro fellow named LONDON, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, neatly made, walks upright, can write and read, was born in the Iſle of May. Had on a large flopped hat, dark grayiſh purple jacket, oznabrig ſhirt, old light brown corderoy breeches, but no ſhoes or ſtockings, has worked ſome time at the tanning buſineſs near Norfolk, and is ſuppoſed will paſs for a free man, is pretty artful, and no doubt will endeavour to ſhip himſelf on board ſome outward bound veſſel. — Any perſon that will apprehend him and return him to the ſubſcriber at Norfolk ſhall be handſomely rewarded. (3) 52

BARTHOLOMEW THOMPSON.

NORFOLK, MAY, 20, 1775.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale, Madeira wine three years old, of New-York quality; in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks; Barbados ſpirit, in hhds. and barrels, laſt years Jamaica, Barbados and Grenada rum.

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Market-Houſe; where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted at 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after. —

All Kind of Printing-Work executed in the neateſt Manner with Care and Expedition; and BOOKS neatly bound on the moſt reaſonable Terms.